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Draft report

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Addendum

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 14 and 15 May 2014, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
>
> "(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
>
> "(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
>
> "(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
>
> "(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
>
> "(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

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2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2014/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2014/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2014/13);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18/Add.1).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Conference Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch and the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs.

4. Statements were made by the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as Liechtenstein) and the representatives of Colombia, Belarus, Algeria, Thailand, Indonesia, Switzerland, China, Norway, Mexico, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Croatia, Thailand, China and Nigeria. The observers for the Dominican Republic, Afghanistan, Romania, Canada, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Morocco, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Ecuador also made statements. The observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Organization for Migration and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network), the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

5. Discussions under agenda item 5 (a) addressed the importance of universal ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in order to eliminate safe havens for criminals. In that regard, many speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided and tools developed by UNODC.

6. Several speakers discussed the challenges posed by, and the need to further analyse and address the various forms of transnational organized crime, including its new manifestations such as cybercrime, counterfeiting of consumer products, trafficking in cultural property, trafficking in fraudulent medicines and wildlife and forest crime, as well as illegal mining. In order to cover such diverse and emerging forms of organized crime, many speakers emphasized the need to adopt comprehensive strategies. The link between organized crime and terrorism was also mentioned.

7. Several speakers noted that the potential of the Organized Crime Convention was yet to be fully utilized and that there was a need to assess and monitor its implementation. In that context, several speakers expressed the hope that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would make progress at its seventh session in developing a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. Some speakers noted that the issues of civil society participation and funding for the mechanism still remained to be addressed.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

8. With regard to the Convention against Corruption, several speakers noted that corruption was an obstacle to development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Many speakers emphasized that the Convention was an effective and comprehensive tool for combating corruption. Speakers highlighted their positive experiences with the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention and welcomed upcoming discussions on ensuring that the Mechanism remained effective, transparent and cost-efficient, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and its intergovernmental character.

9. Speakers reported on efforts to implement the Convention, including the adoption and implementation of new legislation, national strategies and action plans, as well as the establishment of specialized agencies and the promotion of institutional coordination. Several speakers highlighted the importance of effective international cooperation and asset recovery.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

10. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and encouraged UNODC to continue providing technical assistance capacity-building to Member States that was aimed at strengthening national criminal justice systems to prevent and counter terrorism.

11. A number of speakers stressed the need for enhanced provision of technical assistance in thematic areas such as the financing of terrorism, the use of the

Internet for terrorist purposes and transport-related terrorist offences, as well as in international cooperation and assistance for victims of terrorism. Support was expressed for UNODC to continue strengthening cooperation with entities participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Donor countries were called upon to increase their financial contributions to UNODC.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

12. Speakers highlighted the necessity of strengthening national institutions and initiatives to combat transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, as well as terrorism. Reference was made to the valuable contributions of civil society organizations and academia to preventing crime and strengthening national criminal justice systems.

13. One speaker expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC in countering piracy and encouraged UNODC to continue its efforts and coordination with relevant actors such as the International Maritime Organization and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

14. The important contribution of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and its collaborative contributions to the workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters, as well as to the work of UNODC, were emphasized.

15. The importance of criminal justice research conducted by the institutes in improving the understanding of global trends and the operation of criminal justice systems worldwide was noted.

16. Appreciation was expressed for the education, training and technical assistance programmes carried out by the institutes, which contributed to the improvement of national criminal justice practices and supported the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The involvement of the institutes in the development of the agenda for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was welcomed.

B. Action taken

17. At its 7th meeting, on 15 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2014/18), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Institute taken at its meeting on 22 October 2013, in order to report to the Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e) of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

18. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously recommended that Stuart Page (Australia) be reappointed and that Carlos Castresana (Spain), Mohammed Hanzab (Qatar) and Joel Antonio Hernández García (Mexico) be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.